FRANCE.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S MAJORITY TO BE DE-CLARED.

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869. The Gaulois to-day states that the majority of the Prince Imperial will be announced for his next birthday, March 16. The regular weekly statement of the condition of the Bank of France is made public today. The bullion in vault has decreased to the extent of 4,000,000 francs since last Thursday.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY. Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy depart for Stockholm early next week.

EARL CLARENDON. The British Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Earl of Clarendon, is in town, and yesterday had an au-

THE PRINCE'S SPEECH-THE KING'S EVIL. Paris, Sept. 3.-The Senate debate on the Senatu Consultum, which began three days ago, grows in spirit and vigor as it goes on. It is not likely to have for its immediate result any poteworthy modification of the bill as reported from the Committee. It has as yet brought forth no strikingly new views or opinions; it is hardly possible that it will. The novelty of this Senate debate lies in an animation and ear nestness of speakers unusual at the Luxembourg The ground they are going over has been traversed for months in all directions, and worked to quite a arguments already familiar, it is to be by As Michel Chevalier well said vesterday, in the ablest speech yet delivered in What we are argning for and urging now needs to be granted, and probably will be the Senate is the reëditing, in a comparatively "con Constitution that the French people have been busy with for the last month. The new form of the famil iar arguments keeps up their interest. This Consti-When he presented and pushed his yesterday, Mr. Chevalier surely knew they not to be carried at this session, and knew as well that they were to be advanced-are advancing. He maintains, in the spirit of an amendment rejected by the Committee, a change of the Constitution of 1853 more thorough than the Senatus Consultum ses. He would have the Senate become legis-, and the Legislative constituent, assimilating

lative, and the Legislative constituent, assimilating the two bodies, for completeness and coordinateness of power, to the Lerds and Commons of England, or the Senate and Representatives of our country. His illustrative argument was largely drawn from the successful example of the United States.

I said his is the ablest speech yet spoken in the discussion at the Luxembourg. So it seems to your reporter. One uttered by Prince Napoleon the day before was longer, and has made more noise within and without the house. Not sensational in manner, necessarily, as intimated above, devoid of sensational speech of the session. This is the first time since his famous Ajaccio speech—when he frankly condemned his consin's Mexican expedition and senseless impolicy toward the United States during the Rebelimpolicy toward the United States during the Rebel ion, and himself fell under such sharp condemnation for that frank expression of sound opinions—that Prince Napoleon has openly appeared in the political arena. Tenderness, delicate consideration for the feelings of others, is not his weakness. His skill in making omelettes has never been proved, is exconclusion of approving—their impolitic approving the Senatus Consultum. He ded his considerable talent to a condemnaing and timorous restriction, as equally illogical and impolitic. He would have it so amended as to effect by it a thorough renovation of the Constitution, making of this now the marriage instrument that should unite in happy wedlock real democracy with Napoleonic Imperialism. This should be, ought to be, the work of the Senate; but to assure the working harmony of this life of a people wedded to a man, numerous reforms in the national housenold, as hitherto ruled and misruled, must be straight way instituted. And here he briefly indicated what these reforms should be, such as: Abrogation of the foolish and uscless Senatus Consultum of a few years ago that forbids the barest discussion of the French Constitution to all Frenchmen, (foolish and uscless, for it has come to be the constant theme of discussion by all thinking and numberless thoughtless Frenchmen); increase of the number of deputies: the boundary of electoral districts to be regulated by law instead of decree; Mayors to be chosen by the communes, or, at least, by the Municipal Councils; abrogation, at least modification in a better sense, of article 75 of the Constitution of the year VII. (1799)—in fine, a tolerably thorough reformation, not to say revolutionizing of the political administrative machinery of France.

As his speech was, in essence, eminently opposition, not to say revolutionary, the Prince took noticeable pains at the outset to declare himself a thoroughly oval subject and even loving family third partner of the reigning Imperial house; observing with a isluff frankness, quite as crafty as crude when you rome to think of it, eminently true any way, that his personal interests were the indorsements of his solf-given certificates of loyalty to the head of his bouse.

What amuses me now, looker-on here since 1851, is

solf-given certificates of loyalty to the head of his bouse.

What amuses me now, looker-on here since 1851, is the transient but excessive, well-nigh ridiculous importance that passably sensible French folks allot to Prince Napoleon's spoken edition of a set of liberal dicas, notions, views, and opinions—no one of which no disrespect to the real talent of the princely speaker) has not been better set forth any time the last two years in any one of the twenty more or less liberal daily journals of Paris. A curiously large class of persons—not otherwise incapable of the simpler processes of ratiocination—persisted yesterday in finding a wonderfully additional element of significance as of hope, in commonplace liberalisms, because they had been enunciated by Prince Napoleon, first Prince of the Blood, etc. They ignored, the constant fact of Napoleonic history since 1851, let alone since the earlier date, when Prince President Napoleon had to come out in a public deprecation and denegation, apropos of his consin. Prince Jeroine's speech at Bordeaux, implicating the liberal policy of the former when the latter was on his way, as Minister of the Republic, to Madrid. They ignore the nearly constant fact that Prince Napoleon's oratorical (and platonic) aspirations toward democratic liberty have not been responded to by his consin's Government—on the contrary, quite otherwise.

Still, the Prince's piece is not quite lost. It was spoken day before yesterday. At the opening of the House yesterday, it furnished occasion to two or three hold-back Senators of the old red sand-stone period, and some members of the committee who reported the Senatus Consultum, for an uncommonly frisky and amusing ebullition of splendida bitis. Another one of the now fast crowding, numberless proofs of the new life France is growing to—of the nearly sold and some members of the committee who remained of the senate what in Americanish we style a row—that Washington need not have been ashamed of.

The Emperor is getting on—nearly got well this t What amuses me now, looker-on here since 1851, is

disease.

What is certain is that the Emperor has been too
Il for some weeks now to ride or take a drive; that
the Empress and the boy, who needed to be sent off to
t orsien for the centenary of the first Napoleon, were torsica for the centenary of the first Napoleon, were almost afraid to go, and kept in constant telegraphic communication with St. Cloud, that they might know at any moment whether and when they must hasten back; that in Corsica, as in other parts of the Empire, the intended programme of the centenary celebration was very much cut down; that the contemplated and desired voyage of the Empress to furkey, Suez Canal opening, and the Holy Sepulcher is not likely now to be undertaken, is sure not to be carried out in full; that the thinking part of the millions of French people are getting to think gravely and feel something ashamed of their strange and dangerous, and, as compared with any other civilized people, secularly humiliating position, dependent as it is upon the necessarily incalculable

transient condition of the intestines and adjacent parts of one Imperial individual. It works.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869. The prospect of the cotton crop in Egpyt is favor-

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869. The political news to-day is unimportant. The stormy weather still continues. Much rain has fallen, and gales prevail around the coasts.

RELIGIOUS NEWS-A MURDER. Deplin, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869. The Synod has decided against the admission ex-officio members to future Conventions. The Archbishop of Armagh died to-day, aged 68. Treyne, a bailiff, was shot dead at Abbeydery to-day. The culprit, it is supposed, was a Fenian.

THE CATTLE DISEASE IN ENGLAND. WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869. The Department of State has just received the fol-

lowing letter:
UNITED STATES CONSULATE, LIVERFOOL, Aug. 27, 1869.
SIR: I have to inform you of the appearance in several parts of England of a disease among cattle, cailed murrain, or hoof and mouth disease, which, though not so fatal as the Rinderpest, appears to be almost as contagious, and is communicable by one animal to another of a different species, as from the cow to the pig. It first spread in the Southern counties, and has recently made its appearance as far North as Northumberland, and lastly, within the past week, at Lyme Park, in Cheshire, near Liverpool. At a meeting of the Conneil of the North Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture, on Tuesday last, Mr. W. J. Legh, M. P., stated that only a few days sgo the disease appeared in one or two of his own stock at Lyme Park, and now no fewer than 96 head are affected with it. An Essex farmer, writing to The Times, Aug. 23, says: Ilkeep 60 cows for fattening calves; they are kept at three different farms (not all in one parish), about 20 at each place. On the 11th of this month I had home from Romford market ten suckling calves, they were distributed to gach cow-house. On the 20th, nine days afterward, at each place, nearly all on the same day, they were taken 11, and are now nearly all suffering from the disease. I believe if I had not the calves my cattle would now be free from the disease. We all know the Rinderpest emigrated to this county from the London cow-sheds. Is not this disease is described as first attacking the hoof, which gets sore, and the irritation causing the animal to lick it, the mouth is soon in the same condition as the feet. Another writer says it consists of a pesicular eruption of the tongue, mouth, and teats, and between the digits of the feet, which if neglected runs on to suppuration and ulceration, which if occurring on the feet causes sloughing of UNITED STATES CONSULATE, LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27, 1869

THE NEW DOMINION. MR. HUNTINGTON'S SPEECH FOR INDEPENDENCE
—AN AMERICAN ZOLLVEREIN.

MONTREAL, Sept. 13 .- I desire particularly to call your attention to an important speech just made by the Hop. M. Huntington, at an agricultural exhibition, in the County of Missoquoi, a constituency which has always been regarded as one of the most loyal in Canada. Mr. Huntington is a distinguished water, and a most popular public man. Frank and sincere in his opinions. he moves straightforward, regardless of the opmercial relations with the United States under inde-pendence, he would prefer a Zoliverein such as exists in Germany. This question of an American Zoliverein gave rise to objections on the part of some who believe that protection is necessary to guard against the competition of foreign products in our markets. PRINCE ARTHUR-AN OVERLAND JOURNEY OF TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, Sept. 12 .- Prince Arthur and suite arrived here this evening at six o'clock, having traveled a distance of 259 miles from Fredericton, whence he started on Thursday at ten o'clock. So large a party has not posted over this untraveled road for years, and the time made was certainly astonishing. The roads were good in some places but very bad in others, and there was one very rainy day during the journey. The party arrived at every station ahead of the time anticipated, and there has been no accident or delay on the road. The Prince has received a warm and courteous welcome , wherever the people had an opportunity to extend it, and the party express themselves pleased with the trip and delighted with the beautiful appearance of the country. Lieut.-Gov. Wilmot sent word to the different mail contractors along the route when

tunity to extend it, and the party express themselves pleased with the trip and delighted with the beautiful appearance of the country. Lieut.-Gov. Wilmot sent word to the different mail contractors along the route when the party were to be expected and they made through provision for the accommodation of the Frince and suite. On the morning of his depatures from Fredericton many officens drove up to the Government House to accompany the Frince on his journey, and many mere stood waiting to give him a parting cheer. They day was line, and the sun shone warm and dried the may have him as a freeh, Freeh look. And they waiting for the start dashed after him but the settled down into a long line from the him of the might before, which had also given him as left. The coride was as follows: A two-scated open burgey, drawn by a span or horses, carrying Prince Arthur, Lieut.-Col. Elphinstone, and Lieut. Pickard, a carry-all, containing four correspondentle, and a four-horse coach occupied by the servants.

The road ascends very gradually to Woodstock, and follows the winding of the river. There was no demonstration till we reached Eel River, 12 miles from Woodstock. Here a handsome buquet was handed to the Prince, and hearty cheers followed him out of the little village. As we approached Woodstock we met two carryinges containing the Bishop and three other citizens who had come out to meet the carriage. The probably have had come out to meet the carriage. The probably have contained the town the same ignorance was noticed. The party drove in rapidly, the volunteer artillery—just or-ganized—gased stoildy down from the hill, and the people took no notice of the carriage. An arch had been erected at each end of the bridge, the first one inscribed "Welcome Prince Arthur," and the second "God save the Queen." The volunteer militail like the streets from the bridge to the hotel, and the street behind them was revised. One side of the bridge, the first one inscribed "Welcome Prince Author," and the second "God save that they

breek tribe of Indians arrived. They had come to see the Prince, and smoked their black clay pipes in silence till he was ready to start. They gave him an English cheer as he rode off. The rain, which had stopped, began again at 2 o'clock, and poured down steadily, making the roads worse and worse. Notwithstanding all this we reached Grand Falls at 4 o'clock, having traveled 75 miles in nine hours. The rain had ceased, and the party took the opportunity to visit the Falls. They lie in a bend of the 8t. John River, and give the name to the place just at the mouth of Little River, about 225 miles from the mouth of the 8t. John. The pitch is 76 feet, and the whole fall is life feet wide. The water falls over a sharp, rocky ledge, shaped like a crescent. The rocks on either side, just at the pitch, are slightly higher than the main ledge, and an excellent view of the fall is obtained from that position. The water falls into a narrow gorge, with masses of slate rock on either side 160 to 200 feet high. The gorge is less than 26 feet wide in some places, and nowhere is over 30 feet in width. In the Spring of the year the water rises about ten feet at the top of the fall, and from 23 to 40 feet just below it.

Just below it.

The distance te be traveled on Saturday being only 60 miles, the light buggy was exchanged for a lumbering barouche. The day was pleasant, but the road was hard and uneven. We passed two or three bridges with fear and trembling; two or three more were already condequined as unsafe and supplementary crossings made, while others still seemed so dangerous that Prince Arthur preferred to alight from the carriage and go over on foot. After crossing the suspension bridge, the road still follows the river. The boundary line between the United States and the Provinces comes out to the river about a mile and a haif above Grand Falls, and from there up to St. Francis, the river is the dividing line, though the United States owns all the islands above where the line strikes the river. These islands are very numerous, and make the finest grass lands in the country. Upon reaching Edmondston, at the mouth of the Madawaska, a scene of confusion ensued. We had reached that place two hours scomer than he contractors had expected, and although every available stable had been searched, they had been unable to obtain a sufficient number of teams for the conveyance of the Prince's party, to say nothing of the additional carriage which the correspondents required. Hitherto every contractor had been able to furnish an additional span for us, and by economizing horses, driving the best of them two stages, we had been enabled to keep on the heels of the royal party, and far shead of their servants and baggage. Now the trouble began; there was no help for it; we must go with the mail, and rely on what extra speed we could induce the driver to make. A second carvase of the town got an extra horse, but that was all. Fi-

not been expected before Tuesday. Mr. Gregory, the agent of the Government steamers, happened be on the wharf, and was very much surprised at their coming, but recovered sufficiently to extend their royal visitor a cordial and hearty welcome. Prince Arthur and party went immediately on board and took possession of the cabin, which had been prepared for him. The weather, which had been so changeable during the journey, now seemed to have taken a holiday to welcome the Prince as he reached the Saint Lawrence. There was no breate, and the poble river was as smooth as a mirror, while the sun, setting behind the hills in a mass of reddish haze, threw a column of golden light across the water.

THE KU-KLUX KLAN IN TENNESSEE

AN OFFICIAL CIRCULAR FROM A GRAND

power en earth. Prepare beneforth for your own protection. Your lead is foll of earth designing people who are known to as. If they are, so shall wr. By order of the Grand Tycoon.

By Grand Cyclors of 4762—M. R. K. K.—Grand Marker.

We have had occasion, says The Memphis Post, to report Ku-Khux violence to some extent since the election. The instances were most numerous in Middle Tennessee. But it now appears that West Tennessee is to have a full share. Mr. Etheridge's home comes in among the lead. Great difficulty has been experienced in starting colored schools in Weakley County. At last two well-reputed colored men were found who would undertake the school—opened it, had a large attendance; the County Superiatendent, Directors, and other gentiemen of the county visited the curiosity and pronounced it altogether doing a wide and public benefit. The personal character of the teachers was well spoken of. Mr. Etheridge lived in the town, and though showing no special interest in the school was considered on the whole friendly. There was some violent talk, but all otherwise went on well until Thursday night, Sept. 2, when men in disguise to the number of a dozen or so, called at the house where the teachers were boarding. found them in bed, put ropes round their necks and took them a distance from town, telling them they were the men who hung the colored men a few days before, declaring that their fathers had not educated them, and would not pay a tax to educate niggers, whipped them most cruelly, and warned them to leave town, and let them start away, when the teachers, going a little distance at a walk, began to run, and the men fired their revolvers at them. What excuse will be offered? Disfranchisement? That is past. Radical rule? They declare they have put an end to that. What hen? Is it anything more than a deep, deadly hatred to the negro, and the determination that he shall not rise above the ignorance and degredation of his old condition of slavery. The responsibility passes from Radicals. Conservatives

THE DROUTH IN VIRGINIA AND NORTH CARO-LINA.

The oldest inhabitant has scarcely a recollection The oldest inhabitant has scarcely a recollection of any period when the drouth was so great or prolonged. The Summer has passed, and one month of Autumn hearly has followed, and a section of country hundreds of miles in extent has been visited by few refreshing showers. Vegetation, usually so luxuriant, has withered and died, the parched earth has refused to yield grain for man or grass for beast, springs have dried up, river bottoms are empty, and everywhere a cry goes up for water. Cities never before without an abundant supply of the priceless fluid have been put on short rations. The ard sands of Africa can be but little more parched than have been some sections of Virginia and North Carolina. In those sections most severely visited much suffering must prevail or be alleviated by kindness. While we write lowering clouds portend rain, and we may confidently anticipate copious showers. Denied abundant rains and a very luxuriant vegetation, the entire South has been blessed with health un aralleied. The law of compensation is here seen in force and beauty.

[Norfolk Heraid, Sept. 15.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

THE LONDON TIMES AGAIN ON GEN. SICKLES'S

LONDON, Sept. 16 .- The Times has an editorial article to-day on Mr. Sickles's note to the Spanish Government on the Cuban question, wherein it says: It was generally believed that President Grant would not interfere or allow interference in the Cuban question until Congress could vote upon it. Is he less resolute than formerly, or has a pressure forced him to sanction the demands upon Spain for the abandonment of Cuba! There is no doubt that the alternative offered Spain is her abandonment of the island or American recognition of the insurgents. The probabilities are that we are on the eve of serions events. The struggle will be hopeless so far as Spain is concerned, but the Government cannol resist the impulses of the people. The flame of Spanish pride is fast kindling and the Government in striving to check it will soon be extinguished. In the most tranquil provinces of Spain come offers of men and arms in order that the regular troops may go to Cuba. The aggressive policy of the United States cannot be justified by the attitude of Spain toward Cuba. It is not a question of Slavery, for the abolition of Slavery has already been decided upon. It is not the determination of Spain to resist the demands of the Cubans, for negotiations have been opened to allow the severance of ful if a war of races might not ensue if the insurrection is not extinguished before the cession of the island. Under the present critical circumstances the Cortes on reassembling will have to turn their whole thoughts and attention to the difficulties and dan-

DOINGS OF GEN. PRIM. ABSOLUTE NON-INTERVENTION OF FRANCE IN THE AFFAIRS OF SPAIN AND THE UNITED

Le Public reports that at the recent interview with Gen. Prim, the Emperor renewed his declaration of absolute non-intervention in the affairs of Spain, and declined to accede to the request that France should make representations against the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents by the United States.

Gen. Prim will have a second audience with the Emperor to-day or to-morrow.

MADRID, Thursday, Sept 16, 1869. Gen. Prim has telegraphed to the Government from Paris to use all diligence in sending troops to

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES The difficulties with the United States on accoun o! Cuba are in a fair way of settlement. DESPERATE FIGHT AT LAS TUNAS-DESTRUCTION OF PART OF THE CITY.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT. HAVANA, Sept. 9 .- There has been nothing talked of for the last day or two but the battle of Las Tunas. To be frank, it is exceedingly difficult to give an accurate account of the affair. The nearest approach to President of the Republic and Gen. Quesada resolved that Las Tunns should be attacked. Information, be-Chief to the effect that Boniche had only 400 men in the

of Oct., 1867. For at that time you were the raw recruits; to-day you are

of material of war causes him to see that after the results of campain you know how to place an immense distance between this day and the 15th of Oct. 1827. For at that they you were the raw recruits; to-day you are the veterans of liberty.

Viva the Cuban army! Viva the Commander in-Chief! Viva the republic! The President.

The fight commenced at about 5 o'clock in the morning, and ended at 2 p. m. The number of the forces engaged may be set down as follows: Cubans, 4,000 men; Spaniards, 400. It was for this reason that Quesada felt so confident of victory. He had only one gun on the field, a howitzer. This is to be attributed to one of two causes; either he supposed the contest would be speedily decided, or the haste with which he moved, prevented his bringing along others. This howitzer was placed on an eminence, and the first firing proceeded thence. The shots were directed toward a church, because it was known that the garrison was located near it. At the same moment a detachment moved forward toward the town, where it was met by a portion of Boniche's command, the rest of the latter's troops remaining in or near the plaza. As bad luck would have it, for the time being, the Spanish commander had that very morning dispatched 200 men, under Col. Varels, in pursuit of the cattle which were to supply the troops, and when he heard the firing, he moved back toward the town in great haste, and, aiming to ome in by the north side, found himself suddenly in the rear of the detachment, which was then engaged with Spaniards. Here the Cubans seemed for the moment panic-stricken, for it seems that Varela got safely through into the city, without, as he says, the loss of a man. He, however, killed some of the Cubans, and being ordered thereto, posted himself near the Santo Domingo road, while a small force of men under Capt. Alexance olarged upon the advance Cuban line. The fight then became desperate. A great many Cubans and Spaniards here bit the dust, when, the howitzer baving been moved toward the Calle Real (Royal

THE NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16 .- This morning, at 9 o'clock, the members of and delegates to the Pemological Convention were presented to His Honor Mayor Fox, in Independence Hall. The Mayor gave the welcome of the city to the strangers, to which President Wilden

responded.

The morning session of the Convention opened at 10:30. A communication was presented from Dr. Governeur Emerson, on the "Agencies Operating on Fruit Culture n the Atlantic States," which was ordered to be printed. in the Atlantic States, which was ordered to be printed.

A committee was appointed to prepare a report on "Fruits Exhibited," whereof Mr. Fuller is chairman. The subject for discussion, "Apples," was then taken up. The speakers were advised to confine their remarks to new varieties, and new points of interest in old. In a running discussion of five-minute speeches, all the leading varieties of apples were named, but nothing new was elicited.

running discussion of five-minute specenes, all the leading varieties of apples were named, but nothing new was elicited.

In the afternoon the subject of "Pears" was taken up and treated in a similar manner. After a rambling talk for two hours the "Grape" was taken up, and consumed the remainder of the day. The Committees to whom those subjects are referred will produce reports estiling forth the conclusions of the Convention.

The exhibition of fruits, vegetables, and flowers by the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, wherein all the members of the National Pomological Society are invited to participate and compete for the premiums, is one of the grand features of the Convention. The great hall was literally packed last night, 3,400 tickets having been sold at the door, beside those sold at the stores in the city. The rush was the greatest ever enjoyed by the Society. The floor as viewed from the gallery was a vast picture. The bright light, the rich foliated plants, the pyramids of the flowers, the tables of fruit, the landscape on the platform, the waterfall, statuary, surging crowds of gayly attired ladies, the whole enlivened by the strains of the Germania Band, composed a scene truly picturesque. Too much credit cannet be given to the managers for the complete success of this exhibition. There are 186 contributors entered. These comprise 1,254 samples of apples, 1,594 of pears, 38 of peaches, 31 of plums, 220 of native and 66 of exotic grapes; also crab apples, apricots, quinces, and figs. Plants are here in profusion, lining the sides and ends of the hall, and hauging in baskets from the ceiling and gallery. Mr. E. Satterthwaite of Jenkintown exhibits 240 varieties of pears and 70 varieties of apples, and to this collection the first premium was awarded; Ellwainger & Barry. Mr. E. Satterthwaite of Jenkintown exhibits 240 varieties of pears and 70 varieties of apples, and to this collection the first premium was awarded; Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester, N. Y., 208 varieties; M. P. Wilder, Dorehester, 150 varieties; Hovey & Co., Boston, 80 varieties; Wm. Parry, Cinnaminson, N. J., 102 varieties of pears and 87 of annies; Bmith, Clark, & Powell, Syracuec, N. Y., five cot-

THE AFONDALE RELIEF FUND.

HOW TO INVEST IT-SIMILAR FUND IN WALES-

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS.

Mr. I. W. Robathan writes to The Scranton concerning the best disposition of the Avonale Relief Fund, as follows:

WILESBARRE, Tueslar, Sept. 14, 1869.

WILESBARRE, Tueslar, Sept. 14, 1869.

tion lists are in circulation. The fund win assume mag-nificent proportions. It is a secred trust, and the man-agers should and will give to the subject of its proper in-vestment and distribution the most anxious thought and study, inviting from all quarters and carefully considering every suggestion that may throw the light of expe-rience or of reason upon the subject. We say investment, for we assume that all are agreed that the money re-ceived should not be at once distributed among the claimants on the fund, and that be the end of it, but that it should be so invested as to produce a permanent in-

COLLECTIONS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLIN.

Mayor Hall has received the following subscriptions, in addition to those previously acknowledged:
Dorlan & Schaeffer, \$45; H. Messinger & Co., \$25; Stamford Manufacturing Company, \$100; Kemp, Day & Co., \$100; Carey & Co., \$100; Cheny, Day & Co., \$100; Arnold, Sturges & Co., \$100; Carey & Co., \$100; Chen, Day & Co., \$100; Chen, Day & Co., \$100; Chen, Chen The subscriptions received yesterday in Brook-yn amounted to \$175.

THE INDIANS.

DEPREDATIONS IN NEW-MEXICO-RESULTS OF COL. GREEN'S EXPEDITION.

St. Louis, Sept. 16.-Santa Fé (New-Mexico) dispatches freport a number of depredations by the much stock driven off. Col. Green had returned from his expedition to the White Mountains. He had killed and captured twenty-two Indians, and destroyed several camps and a large amount of property.

A DESPERADO ARRESTED.

ALBANY, Sept. 16 .- Some time since a warrant was issued to arrest a man named Adam Cole, one of the most desperate characters in the country, chargof the most desperate characters in the country, charging him with an assault with a deadly weapon on a man named Smith. To-day, Officer Malone saw a man in a restaurant whom he thought was Cole, and while asking the proprietor who he was, Cole drew a revolver and rushed out on the street. The officer followed, and a chase ensued through a dozen streets and over three miles. Others officers joined in the chase, and Cole turned on his pursuers, discharging his revolver three times at as many different pursuers, and the officers returned the fire ineffectually. He finally jumped into a wagon and drove off furiously, the reins in one hand and others were met, some of whom attempted to jump in the wagon. At last his way was blocked by a funeral procession, and the officers jumped into the wagon and secured the desperado. He was committed on five charges of using a deadly weapon.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 16 .- The entrance examination of the Cornell University has been in progress here for the past three days. The number of candigress here for the past three days. The number of candidates has been nearly 400, and the entering class will be about 320, although the standard of admission was raised. The new students show a better state of preparation than last year. They represent almost every State of the Union, with several from Europe and the West Indies. Six additional professors have been chosen, including Bayard Taylor and Charles. A. Schaffer, lately of the University of Gottingen. THE ARREST OF PERRY FULLER IN ST. LOUIS.

THE ARREST OF PERRY FULLER IN ST. LOUIS.

Perry Fuller, who arrived at St. Louis last week in company with Dan. Voorhees of Indiana, his attorney, to defend a suit instituted against him by the First National Hank of Washington, was arrested on Tuesday by virtue of a telegram from Washington, for having been privy to the alleged fraudnlent passage through the New-Orleans Custom-House of 800 bags of coffee. About \$15,000 worth of goods shipped from New-York and consigned to Hays & Co., Ottawa, Kansas have been attached in transit by the Sheriff of St. Louis County as the property of Perry Fuller, which, however, he denies, stating that Hays, who was formerly a clerk of his, is the sole owner. Mr. Voorhees sued out a writ of replevin, and while the bond was being made up Fuller was arrested on the revenue charge. The Times of St. Louis asserts that it is a malicious proceeding, having its origin in some of the officers of the First National Bank, at Little Rock, Ark, which failed some time ago. The United States Court held Fuller in \$50,000 to appear to-morrow, which he could not give, but the matter was arranged without sending him to jail, by ex-Gov. Fletcher and other prominent citizens becoming personally responsible for his appearance. Fuller says the only interest he has in the goods attached by the Washington bank is that he went on Hays's paper for some of his purchases in New-York.

THE CHEROKEE NEUTRAL LANDS.

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The Leavenworth Journal publishes the fol lowing letter to the Governor of Kansas from Major-Gen Hazen, commanding the Military District in which the "neutral lands" are located. The Editor thinks the General shows a "clear comprehension of the questions involved," and thinks that Gov. Harvey will comply with his suggestion : Fort Scott, Kan., August 29, 1869.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE PRESIDENT TO RETURN ON TURSDAY NEXT —ELECTION FRAUDS IN ALABAMA—THE SOL-DIERS AND THE CLAIM AGENTS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNK!

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869 It is the intention of the President to return to Wash ington on Tuesday next to remain, at which time the and Attorney-General Hoar is expected next week, and it is, therefore, predicted that the first full Cabinet J. J. Hinds, esq., of Decatur, Als., who was the Repu

lican candidate for Congress in the VIth Congressional District of that State, has served a notice upon A. C. Sherrod, the Democratic member elect, that his seat will be contested. Sherrod's majority was less than 700, and were prevented from voting the Rapublican ticket by intimidation and actual violence. It is also asserted that cation of the Fourteenth Amendment. This raises for the the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment, so as to entit Hinds assert that abundant proof of violence used against colored voters will be furnished. This is the district canvassed by Hinds, Haughey, and Sherrod, the first being the regular Republican nominee, the second inde-pendent Republican, and the last the Democratic nom-ince. In the canvass, Haughey, who was the member from that district in the XLth Congress, was shot and willed at Courtland

York, who came here in the interest of the claim-ants for Government pensions, will return in a day or agency in New-York by the Government to give free in ever, that the Department will investigate, and prosecute any one guilty of dishonest conduct in obtaining of collecting pensions, or those who charge illegal fees for

Secretary Robeson has been so unwell for several days that he has been unable to spend the usual number of hours in the Department. He was to-day unable to

Commissioner Delano took the train for his h night, and will be absent in Ohio the most of next week. He will then return for a day or two, when he will begin his stumping tour in Pennsylvania, which will last ab-Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New-York arrived here

this morning. The proportion of post-office stamps of the new that are returned to the office unused, but in a damaged

condition, is as five to one, compared with old issue THE TEXAS ELECTION-RETRENCHMENT IN THE

PATENT OFFICE-INCOMES TO BE REASSESSED

Gen. Reynolds recently telegraphed to Gen. Sherman that the Texas Constitution provides for only one elec-

have already been issued, and the work will commence in the large cities immediately.

Burgeon of Marines Duvall has been ordered to dery at the Naval Hospital at Norfolk. Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. White and Assistant Surgeon Lewis S. Pilcher have been ordered to duty at the Washington Navy Yard. Chief Engineer P. M. Bartleman has been ordered to duty at the Boston Navy-Yard. Lieut-Commander E. J. Dickman has been detached from the Naval Academy.

It is announced by the Publishing Association that The Washington Express will be issued on Monday in connection with The National Intelligencer, as a Democratic morning journal.

The U. S. steamer Kansas, Commander Henry Erben, has arrived at the Washington Navy-Yard from Rie Janeiro, where she has been for some time past, attached to the South Atlantic Squadron.

Accounts from Richmond state that during August there were shipped from that city, 1,171,000 pounds of chewing and 4,000 pounds of amoking-tobacco.

A HOTEL BURNED AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 16 .- A fire ocurred

this evening in the Clinton House, an old wooden building opposite the Presbyterian Church, which destroyed ing opposite the Presbyterian Church, which destroyed the hotel and two houses adjoining, owned by Joseph Blackail. The Clinton House was owned by P. Metzger, who sustains a loss of \$3,000, on which there is an insurance of \$9,000. The hotel was occupied by C. M. Dorner, whose loss by the removal of his furniture is \$1,000, on which there was no insurance. J. Blackail's loss on his building is \$4,000; insurance for \$1,000. Mr. Blackail occupied part of the house as a dwelling and blacksmith shop; his furniture and goods were removed in a damaged condition. Other occupants of the dwelling houses sustained losses by the removal of their furniture.

A MAN MURDERED BY BURGLARS IN DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 16 .- The house of Henry Willetts, on Limburg-st.. was entered last night by burglars. Mr. Willette's wife, being aroused by the noise, called her husband, who sprang out of bed and noise, called her husband, who sprang out of bed and ran against one of the burglars and threw him, when he drew a knife and stabbed Mr. Willetts six times, killing him instantly. The murderer then jumped through a window. The alarm was soon given, and he was found hidden near the house, and safely lodged in the Station-House. It is reported that Mr. Willetts the previous day had effected an insurance of \$5,000 upon his life.

THE HARVARD CREW IN BOSTON. Boston, Sept. 16 .- Messrs. Loring and Fay, of the Harvard boat crew, arrived here this morning. They speak in warm terms of the hospitalities they received in New-York. The Boston Committee gave them an elean Rew-lors. The noston committee gave them an ele-gant banquet on the Fall River boat last night. No pub-lic reception will be extended here until the arrival of the remainder of the crew. William Blakke has received and accepted the appointment of Pardoning Clerk in the office of Attorney-Gen. Hoar, at Washington.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWSGen. Thomas and staff bave returned to San Francisco from Alaska.

....The Hon. Sanford E. Church still lies inGov. Hoffman passed through Bingham-... The shipments of treasure from San Francisco to New York during the past week by railroad were \$618,000.

... Hartwell H. Hildreth, aged 26, of Crown Point N. Y., committed suicide on Wednesday in the Point, N. Y., committed suicide on Wednesd part of Mr. Chauncy Hutchinson by hauging.

barn of Mr. Chauncy Hutchinson by hauging.

... The Western Union Telegraph Company will open a new line to Lewes, Del., on the 20th of September, connecting with their line on the Delaware Rairoad from Wilmington.

... The Eastern members of the United States Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows reached San Francisco yesterday. The San Francisco brethren turned out in force to receive them.

.....The Mexican residents at San Francisco celebrated the 59th anniversary of the independence of Mexico yesterday, and saintes were fired from Fort Alcatraz and Mare Island Navy-Yard.

.... The Maine State Sabbath-School Con-vention at Lewiston adjourned yesterday. A State Asso-ciation has been formed, and the county's associations will be thoroughly organized for Sabbath-School work.

... The case of Charles Mellen and Charles H. Ward, convicted of abstracting funds from the U.S. Sub-Treasury, came before the U.S. Circuit Court in Boston yesterday. Arguments were made against the legality of the conviction, on the ground that the defendants confessions influenced the verdict. The case was